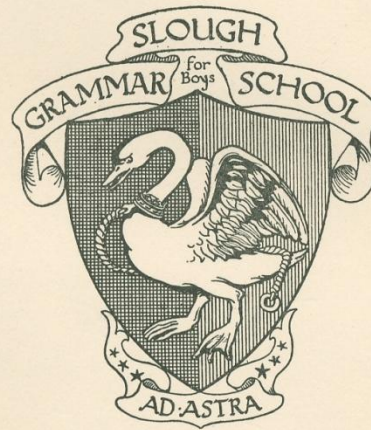


MAGAZINE



JULY, 1938

No. 3

1st XI. HOCKEY, 1938.



J. L. Anderson, H. Lightfoot, K. D. Weller, R. R. Palmer, G. P. Alexandra, R. V. Pardy,
R. A. H. Reeves, C. J. Passmore, W. H. Dyer, Mr. Barnes, W. W. McGillivray (Capt.), J. Warr, D. G. Thompson
Photo by Greville.



Slough Grammar School Magazine.

No. 3.

JULY, 1938.

EDITORIAL.

A new era seems to have opened in the School's athletic activities. An Athletic Honours Board outside the School Hall already records the triumphs of Gecks in the high jump last year. With the introduction of another field-event, javelin-throwing, this year, we have made a further advance, and McGillivray's achievement is one of which to be proud.

There is, at the moment, a national awakening of interest in physical fitness, which achieves its finest expression in the skill, strength, and powers of endurance necessary for athletics. Possibly these qualities can be cultivated at the expense of mental training; but, a Grammar School being what it is, that mistake is not likely to be made here.

Let us hope that in both spheres of activity we have a distinguished record of successes in front of us.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The number of pupils continues to increase and it is expected that in September next there will be at least 360 on the roll.

* * * *

The growth in numbers has made it necessary to appoint two additional assistant masters, who will begin duty next term. Mr. E. A. Legrand, B.A. (Oxford University) is a History and Physical Training specialist, and Mr. A. H. B. Ingleby, B.Sc. (Durham University) will take Junior Science.

* * * *

The athletic field events are arousing much interest, and we have been very fortunate in securing the voluntary assistance this term of Mr. V. Sealy, of Uxbridge, in training boys in javelin and discus throwing, in putting the weight and in hurdling. Next term, Mr. E. F. Housden, of Harrow School, will give some coaching in pole vaulting.

* * * *

On 18th January Capt. Daintree, R.N. (Retired) gave a lecture in the Hall on Life Saving. Vice-Admiral T. E. C. B. Wardle, D.S.O., attended the lecture.

* * * *

A party of 29 toured in Belgium and Germany at Easter. Places visited included Blankenberghe, Bruges, Zeebrugge, Courtrai, Tournai, Ghent, Brussels, Liège, Louvain, Cologne, Bonn, and Königswinter.

* * * *

Three boys are taking part in a Schoolboys' Cruise to the Norwegian Coast and Fiords during August.

* * * *

Four boys were successful in passing the Civil Service Clerical Class Examination in January.

* * * *

Even greater interest than usual is being shown in the Parents v. School cricket matches to be played on 9th July. The School beat the Old Boys on 18th June.

* * * *

Nearly 100 books have been presented to the Library by boys. We acknowledge these gifts gratefully.

* * * *

The Summer Term ends on 27th July and the Autumn Term begins on 13th September.

CADET NOTES.

During the Spring Term regular musketry practice was held at the Drill Hall (by kind permission of Capt. Quantrill).

A summer camp has been arranged at Kimble through the kindness of London University O.T.C. Every cadet should endeavour to attend camp, for payment of the small annual Government grant is now conditional upon such attendance.

As from the beginning of the Autumn Term two new officers will undertake the greater part of the training of the corps.

Recruiting continues to be satisfactory, the following boys having recently joined: Bosher, Cummins, Finn, Hughes, McAllister, McKee, Sanderson, Simmance, and Taylor.

Promotions: Cpl. G. N. C. Fuller to be sergeant. L.-Cpl. K. M. Hendy to be corporal. Cadets D. G. Butler, D. J. Goulding, H. A. Marshall, and J. Warr to be lance-corporals.

SPEECH DAY, 1937.

The annual Speech Day and Prize-giving took place on Friday, December 17th. Mr. C. A. Elliott, Headmaster of Eton, was to have presented the prizes, but was unfortunately prevented by illness from coming. Mrs. Elliott, his wife, very graciously deputised for him.

In his report, Mr. Clarke, the Headmaster, mentioned that from September, 1938, it would be possible to admit 90 boys to the School each year, and that preparations for extensions to the buildings were already in hand. Mr. Clarke also recorded with pleasure that during the current year, 1937-38, ten boys had taken up advanced work after passing the School Certificate Examination. He hoped that there would be a similar number next year. The value of advanced work educationally, and in opening up better avenues of employment, he said, had been too little recognised. More enlightened employers, however, were now seeing the worth of this additional school training.

Mr. L. S. R. Byrne, the Chairman of the Governors, spoke of the School Certificate standard as the bare minimum of a liberal education. Learning days are never over, he said, and no one who thinks he has finished learning at sixteen years of age will ever be quite so useful or so happy as others

who have continued to educate themselves. A certain type of newspaper, the "Yellow Press," said Mr. Byrne, caters for uneducated minds and sends its reporters prying impertinently into the smallest activities of distinguished persons. One's mind, he said, should be sufficiently full of worthwhile things to be above such trivialities.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Elliott for so kindly deputising for her husband was proposed by Councillor E. T. Bowyer and seconded by Councillor E. O. Lewis. Mrs. Purnell proposed and Canon A. G. P. Baines seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Byrne.

The list of certificates and prize-winners was as follows :

FORM I.—J. R. Omer (prize), J. D. Ware, R. G. Stevenson (certificates).

FORM IIB.—I. R. Llewellyn (prize), A. D. Simpson, L. C. Smith (certificates).

FORM IIA.—H. J. Groves (prize), A. J. Witney, J. M. Mabbott (certificates).

FORM IIIB.—A. W. Gould (prize), L. M. Knibbs, R. R. Buckland (certificates).

FORM IIIA.—J. E. Hughes (prize), T. Paxton, K. A. P. Monfries (certificates).

FORM IVA.—P. R. Cox (prize), R. J. C. W. Giles, R. E. Thurgood (certificates).

FORM IV Remove.—R. R. Winter (prize), F. J. Russell, B. J. Neale (certificates).

SHELL.—E. F. Foster (prize).

School Certificates and Prizes.

(* *Ineligible by age to receive Certificates*)

PASS, with Matriculation Exemption.—A. L. Baker, D. G. Blake, M. A. Blamey, R. A. Constantine, W. H. Dyer, L. A. Everett, G. S. Furnivall, *G. P. Alexandra, F. G. H. Allen, J. L. Anderson, *N. E. Bleines, *H. H. Carter, A. J. Cotsell, G. N. C. Fuller, *F. G. Hall, L. D. Hampton, *G. Hayward, *L. J. Hedge, *R. V. Pardy, *W. W. Pollard, R. A. Read, *R. A. H. Reeves, G. H. Thomas, *R. C. Warren and K. D. Weller.

PASS.—S. J. Dean, A. J. Elphick, W. T. A. Goodall, A. S. Griffith, R. J. Hucker, J. T. Joselin, W. W. McGillivray, J. T. May, B. O'Neill, R. J. Sly, B. G. Taylor, D. H. Arnold, W. W. Blackmun, R. J. Blench, R. A. Grantham, D. W. Kent, *J. F. Magrath, *D. J. Minchin, *P. R. S. Renacre, B. R. Tucker, E. F. Foster, *W. E. Mickleburgh and R. F. Perry.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES gained in July, 1936, by pupils who were then ineligible by age to receive them.—B. T. Barrett, H. J. Burkhard, W. H. Dyer, A. A. Gunn, R. C. Jones (Matric. Exemp), H. Lightfoot and W. G. Munday.

Oxford Higher School Certificate.

J. Boxall (Science).

Special Prizes.

(*Donors' names in parentheses*)

OXFORD H.S.C. (Mr. E. T. Bowyer).—J. Boxall.

SCRIPTURE (Mrs. E. R. Clarke).—A. J. Cotsell.

JUNIOR HISTORY (Mr. W. A. Jones).—R. R. Buckland.

SENIOR HISTORY (Mr. C. H. K. Marten).—W. H. Dyer.

ADVANCED GEOGRAPHY (The Headmaster).—H. H. Rosenbrock.

SENIOR GEOGRAPHY (Mr. A. D. Murray).—D. J. Minchin.

JUNIOR MATHEMATICS (Mr. E. P. C. Smith).—J. R. Morgan.

INTERMEDIATE MATHEMATICS (Mr. H. Mairs).—J. E. Hughes.

SENIOR MATHEMATICS (Mr. H. Allen).—G. P. Alexandra.

JUNIOR ENGLISH (Mr. W. G. Hargest).—J. R. Soper.

SENIOR ENGLISH (i) (Mr. T. M. Barrett).—A. L. Baker.

SENIOR ENGLISH (ii) (Mr. W. G. Hargest).—R. A. Read.

GENERAL SCIENCE (Mr. B. Llewellyn).—E. F. Foster.

CHEMISTRY (Mr. H. C. Barnes).—G. P. Alexandra.

PHYSICS (Mr. H. Allen).—F. J. Russell.

JUNIOR FRENCH (Mr. V. H. Taylor).—G. E. Hughes.

SENIOR FRENCH (Mr. J. Collin).—K. D. Weller.

LATIN (Mr. W. Hampshire).—A. J. Cotsell.

BIOLOGY (Mr. T. Anderson).—W. W. Pollard.

ART (Mr. W. C. Wilson).—A. S. Griffith.

GYMNASTICS AND FIELD GAMES (Mr. T. C. R. Evans).—J. V. H. Gecks.

CHESS (Mr. C. J. Farrow).—R. J. Sly and H. J. Burkhard.

LABORATORY MONITORS.—E. F. Foster and P. R. S. Renacre.

PREFECT'S PRIZE (Mr. B. Llewellyn).—H. J. Burkhard.

Royal Life Saving Society Certificate.

J. R. Omer.

The following was the programme of entertainment :—

1. ORCHESTRA : (a) "Gavotte" *Bach*
 (b) "Bal Masqué" *Fletcher*
2. (a) Unison Song, "Pilgrim Song" *Dunhill*
 (b) Two-part Song, "Shepherd, Shepherd,
 leave your labours" *Purcell (arr. Holst)*
 (c) Carol, "The Holly and the Ivy" *Traditional (arr. Cecil Sharp)*

THE SCHOOL CHOIR

3. "SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT"

A Play by Eden Phillpotts.

(Produced by permission of Messrs. Samuel French Ltd., London.)

Scene : Lounge-hall of Tudor Manor, Redchester.

Time : Three o'clock on Christmas morning.

Characters, in order of appearance :

The "Wolf" (a burglar)	J. Warr
The Hon. Guy Sydney (son of Lord Redchester)	
	W. W. McGillivray
Preston (Butler)	R. J. Hucker
The Hon. Lettice Sydney (daughter of Lord Redchester)	R. T. Johnson
Lord Redchester	G. N. C. Fuller
Lady Redchester	D. J. Neale
The Hon. and Right Reverend Charles Sydney (Bishop of Redchester)	R. J. Blench

(Producer : Mr. Wilson)

SPORTS, 1938.

The finals of this year's Sports took place on Wednesday, April 6th. Javelin-throwing was introduced for the first time, and the winner, McGillivray, threw a distance of 114 ft. 9 ins., only a little short of the distance qualifying for the A.A.A. medal. Later, at the Bucks County A.A. meeting on June 18th, McGillivray earned his medal by coming fourth in the competition with a throw of 119 ft. 9 ins.

The trophies and certificates were very kindly presented by Miss Headington in the School Hall at the end of the afternoon.

The results were as follows :—

HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP.—1, Herschel, 73 pts. ; 2, Hampden and Milton tied, 63 pts. ; 4, Gray, 49 pts.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—McGillivray, 13 pts. ; Palmer, runner-up, 10 pts.

HIGHEST TOTAL IN CLASS II.—Dunham (Hampden) 12 pts.

HIGHEST TOTAL IN CLASS III.—Day (Herschel) 14 pts.

Individual Events

(G, Gray ; Ha, Hampden ; He, Herschel ; M, Milton.)

CLASS I EVENTS.

100 Yards.—1, W.W. McGillivray (He) ; 2, G. P. Alexandra (M) ; 3, Lightfoot (G) ; 4, J. R. Omer (G) ; time, 11 4/5 secs.

220 Yards.—1, Alexandra (M) ; 2, R. R. Palmer (M) ; 3, D. W. Thadwald (He) ; 4, S. P. Witchell (Ha) ; time, 27 1/5 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—1, Milton ; 2, Herschel ; 3, Gray ; 4, Hampden.

High Jump.—1, Thadwald (He), 4 ft. 10½ ins. ; 2, Williamson (M) ; 3, McCrae (He) ; 4, Castle (M).

Long Jump.—1, McGillivray (He) ; 2, Palmer (M) ; 3, Jolley (Ha) ; 4, Steeden (G).

Putting-the-Shot.—1, McGillivray (He), 29 ft., record ; 3, M. B. J. Miles (He) and J. Warr (G), 28 ft. 3 ins. ; 4, Thadwald (He), 26 ft. 7 ins. Last year's record, set up by Elphick, was 28 ft. 6 ins.

Relay.—Herschel (McGillivray, Thadwald, R. Smith and Bateman). 2, (M) ; 3, (Ha) ; 4, (G).

Cross-country, 5 miles.—1, F. G. Hall (G) ; 2, R. H. Coutts (Ha) ; 3, F. D. Bateman (He) ; 4, McGillivray (He).

120 Yards Hurdles, individual.—1, Palmer (M) ; 2, P. J. Crowhurst (M) ; 3, F. J. Russell (Ha) ; 4, Thadwald (He).

Javelin.—1, McGillivray (He), 114 ft. 9 ins. ; 2, Warr (G), 109 ft. 7 ins. ; 3, Omer (G), 108 ft. 9 ins. ; 4, T. Paxton (Ha), 99 ft. 2 ins.

Mile Handicap.—1, P. B. Brittain (M), 5 mins. 7 secs. ; 2, Paxton (Ha) ; 3, Day (He) ; 4, Biggs (Ha).

Half-mile.—1, Bateman (He), 2 mins. 26 secs. ; 2, D. P. Shanley (He) ; 3, W. H. Dyer (M) ; 4, Piercey (M).

CLASS II EVENTS.

100 Yards.—1, P. E. Dunham (Ha) ; 2, C. Smith (M) ; 3, J. Nelson (M) ; 4, R. J. Hussey (M) ; time, 13 secs.

220 Yards.—1, Dunham (Ha) ; 2, A. P. Hancock (G) ; 3, Hussey (M) ; 4, K. J. Hills (M) ; time, 31 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—1, Milton ; 2, Herschel ; 3, Gray ; 4, Hampden.

Long Jump.—1, K. Norman (He) ; 2, D. L. Scott (G) ; 3, G. T. Morrison (G) ; 4, S. J. Sage (Ha.).

High Jump.—1, A. P. Hancock (G), 4 ft. 5 ins. ; 2, Norman (He) and Scott (G) ; 4, J. A. Thomas (M).

Putting-the-Shot.—1, Dunham (Ha), 27 ft. 4 ins. ; 2, Nelson (M), 25 ft. ; 3, P. Ford (Ha), 22 ft. ; 4, D. A. Brant (He), 21 ft.

Relay.—Gray (Ivall, Scott, Parsley and Hancock). 2, (He) ; 3, (M) ; 4, (Ha).

Cross-country, approx. 3 miles.—1 R. J. Piercey (M) ; 2, Hancock (G) ; 3, Hussey (M) ; 4, F. H. Biggs (Ha.).

CLASS III EVENTS.

100 Yards.—1, R. Christie (Ha) ; 2, E. Packham (M) ; 3, W. Smith (Ha) ; 4, G. M. Ainsley (He) ; time, 13 4/5 secs.

220 Yards.—1, A. C. Day (He) ; 2, Packham (Ha) ; 3, W. H. Smith (Ha) ; 4, H. V. A. Werrell (Ha).

High Jump.—1, D. S. Palmer (Ha) ; 2, R. E. Canon (Ha) ; 3, Day (He) ; 4, Christie (Ha) ; height, 4 ft. 1 in.

Long Jump.—1, Day (Ha) ; 2, Christie (Ha) ; 3, Palmer (Ha) ; 4, D. E. Speake (M).

Putting-the-Shot.—1, Werrell (Ha), 19 ft. 9 1/2 ins. ; 2, G. F. Cullimore (M), 19 ft. 8 ins. ; 3, J. R. Corder (He), 19 ft. 7 ins. ; 4, Day (He), 19 ft. 6 1/2 ins.

Relay.—Hampden (Smith, Christie, Canon and Palmer). 2, (He) ; 3, (G) ; (M), disqualified.

Cross-country.—1, P. B. Brittain (M) ; 2, Day (He) ; 3, Canon (Ha) ; 4, Cullimore (M).

EASTER TOUR, 1938.

The Trip to Germany.

On Sunday morning we were up at half-past five to be ready for our two hundred and fifty miles' drive from Blankenberghe to Cologne. We had breakfast, and left in the coach a little after 7 o'clock. We took the coast road, running just behind the dune-ridge of the coast, to Zeebrugge (which we had visited the previous morning), and past the derelict Kaiser Wilhelm Batteries at Knocke. Soon after this we turned off, and took the long, straight road towards Ghent. This is a modern military road, and it is remarkable for its straightness—and also for its concrete surface, for which we were grateful.

We passed through Ghent, and then on to Brussels. The roads now, and indeed for almost all the rest of the way, were of what is termed 'pavé ordinaire' ; that is, they were surfaced by small cobbles, and the coach wheels passing over these gave out a subdued roar. After Brussels, the next town was Liège, and here we stopped for a little while to eat our lunch in the coach. This afforded no little amusement to the inhabitants and especially to one old man, who chatted amiably to us for ten minutes, though he knew no English, and we no Flemish.

It was a little after noon when we arrived at Liège, and we left immediately after lunch. Our next stop was at the frontier. We reached the Belgian Customs at about two o'clock, and passed through very quickly. We then stopped to fill up with petrol, and crossed the narrow strip of ground to the German Customs. Here we were naturally delayed a little longer, but everything was in order, and we passed through the barrier into Germany for the first time for practically all of us.

The first thing I noticed after we had crossed the frontier was the neatness of the houses. There was a group of modern, rather small houses, by the side of the road, and these, with their whitewashed walls, red-tiled roofs, and neatly-fenced gardens, were a marked contrast to the scattered cottages with thatched roofs, standing desolate in a field or a muddy yard, that we had seen in Belgium. Then, again, the people looked more prosperous. All, without exception, were dressed in their best clothes—they were mostly returning from church—and they looked very smart. We passed many families in which there were little girls who had been to their First Communion, and were dressed entirely in white, with a crown of white flowers—the latter, according to the guide, were worn during the whole of the next week.

A few miles from the frontier we passed through Aachen (formerly Aix-la-Chapelle), and here we saw the factory at which the Opel cars are made. Another thing that we noticed near Aachen was the mining, or rather quarrying, of lignite. On both sides of the road there were immense craters, hundreds of feet deep, and perhaps half a mile across, from which the 'brown coal' was dug by mechanical excavators, which we saw, dwarfed by the size of the hole they had dug.

Aachen was the last town before Cologne, to which there was a run of about two hours. The road was absolutely straight for perhaps five or six miles at a time, and quite flat. The surface, however, was cobbled, as this was not one of the new "Reichsbahnen."

We arrived in Cologne at about six o'clock, and went straight to the Hotel Baseler-Hof, where we were to stay. As dinner was not yet ready, we went out, after a much-needed wash, to look round the town and "get our bearings." We now had our first sight of the Cathedral and the two bridges; but of these more later. After dinner (at which we made our acquaintance with German black bread, tasting, I think, rather like hydrochloric acid), most of us went to the cinema. The one I went to was rather a small place, and the projection was worse than I have seen in any English cinema; instead of appearing in black and white, the film was of a monotonous brown. The seats, too, were hard, but I may be prejudiced in this direction from being unable to follow the film (which, incidentally, was "Wee Willie Winkie," with Shirley Temple). Besides this film, which was translated into German, there was one of Disney's Cartoons, with American words, a propaganda film on the occupation of Austria, and a "news" film. The latter was simply a chronicle of Hitler's activities during the last month or so and, to my mind, the audience seemed rather unresponsive, being unmoved by the sight of the cheering crowds greeting their Führer; this however, may have been because they had seen the film before.

And so back to the hotel to sleep, after a long but interesting day. Before leaving everyone asleep however, I must remark on the German beds. These are entirely different from ours; they consist of the usual mattress, sheet, and top sheet, but instead of a blanket there is an arrangement rather like an eiderdown, but about four inches thick. This, theoretically, goes on top and keeps you warm, but in practice it is continually falling off, when you are awakened by the cold and have to replace it—and so on till morning. There is definitely an art in sleeping in a German bed.

On Monday, after breakfast, we were conducted in the coach on a tour round Cologne. We saw first the famous Cathedral, which though reputed to be badly-proportioned, is certainly impressive. It is remarkable for its great size—it is the largest cathedral in Northern Europe—and for being built in one style and to one plan although 600 years elapsed between its commencement and its completion.

We saw also the very well known statue to the seven Dwarfs of Cologne. The legend runs that at one time all the work of Cologne was done at night, while the townspeople slept, by these seven dwarfs. One night they were surprised at their work by a miller's wife—the statue shows her standing with a lantern at the top of a flight of stairs—and the dwarfs, disgruntled, decided that they would work no longer. Since then, as our guide said, the people of Cologne have had to do their work for themselves.

Other noteworthy features were the Church of St. Gereon's (11th century)—the oldest church in Cologne, and in "Roman" style—the State Opera-house, and the three bridges. These were the Holenzollern bridge, a steel-arch bridge with the piers in the old style; the suspension-bridge, and the Hindenburg bridge. This last, a graceful suspension bridge, was built at the end of the War to replace the old pontoon bridge.

We had an hour or so to look round the town before lunch, and to buy anything we wanted (or could afford). Obtaining what one wanted was more an affair of luck than of judgment, when the shopkeeper did not know English, and one knew not a word of German. The favourite purchases were, I think, Eau-de-Cologne and cigarette lighters, which are duty-free in Germany.

After lunch, we set out in the coach for the Drachenfels, following the left bank of the Rhine. The first town we passed through was Bonn, where we saw the University, and also the birth-place of Beethoven, where are preserved many of his original manuscripts, and instruments which he had used.

A little later we came in sight of the Drachenfels—the "Dragon-Rocks." These in themselves were uninspiring, though they made up for this later by the view provided from their summit. A little higher up the river we crossed by ferry and drove back towards the Drachenfels by way of Königswinter. Arrived at the Drachenfels, we set about climbing the path which leads to the summit. This was not nearly so arduous as it looked, and scarcely seemed to warrant the railway which runs parallel to the path. Thirty minutes sufficed to reach the top, and we then had a view along the Rhine Valley both north and south.

The view to the south was the more interesting, for in this direction the Rhine is flowing through a narrow incised valley, contrasting with the wide, level valley to the north.

After descending we had tea, and then set out again for Cologne, crossing to the left bank by the Bonn bridge. At Cologne we had dinner, and soon went to bed in readiness for our early start on the morrow.

On Tuesday we set out again for Blankenberghe. Our route to Liège was along the beautiful Vesder Valley. We saw numerous fortified posts round Liège and spent an hour in the town. From there we went to Louvain and saw its library, a tribute to the barbarity of war. At Brussels we stopped again, and saw the Grand' Place with its buildings of various styles, each with a historic interest, and many with curious names.

We arrived at Blankenberghe at eight o'clock, and so ended our short but interesting trip to Germany.

ROSENBROCK (VI).

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The perpetual reservation of certain parts of the earth's surface in order that their natural condition may be permanently preserved has been effected in most civilised countries. North America having an abundance of magnificent scenery and a wealth of animal life, has many great national parks. This preservation has spread to forest land and many acres are being reforested to supply the needs of the future. The cutting of timber is regulated, streams are kept from pollution and an efficient forestry service deals with and prevents forest fires. National Parks are mainly areas containing marked features of scenery, of wild life and of phenomena of scientific interest.

They fall into three Natural Groups : (a) National Forests, (b) National Parks which preserve scenery, and (c) National Parks which preserve animal life.

The most remarkable of the National Forests are the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, containing the famous sequoia trees which occur in forests and isolated groves. In stature they are the most imposing living things in the world, their age in some cases being over a thousand years, and in situation they are penned in on the flanks of a mountain range where they can neither advance nor retreat. These remarkable giants grow from 200—400 feet high with an average diameter at the base of 20 feet. They have a bright cinnamon-coloured, fluted trunk which may rise branchless to a height of 180 feet. The crown is narrow and dome-shaped, clothed in long, sharp-pointed evergreen foliage from which hang small reddish-brown cones.

The Sequoia National Park contains many trees with a height of 250 feet and base diameter of 35 feet. The largest tree, the General Sherman tree, is the oldest living thing in the world. It was a sapling in the time of Moses and has lived right up to the present day. Its diameter is 36.5 ft. and its height 280 ft. But even this great diameter is surpassed by the pride of the Yosemite National Park called the Grizzly Giant. Its diameter at the base is actually 93 feet. Another record has been set up by a fallen sequoia tree which yielded a count of 4,000 annual rings !

The main feature of the Yosemite Park is a valley seven miles long and 3,000—4,000 feet deep. The valley was cut out by a river, deepened and shaped by ice, leaving massive domes, stupendous cliffs and waterfalls of fabulous height. The Yosemite Falls were until recently the highest known falls in the world. They leap a distance of 2,600 feet in three bounds and are surrounded by clouds made beautiful by rainbow haloes.

The Crater Lake Park contains the Crater Lake, a lake of an incredible blueness, which has a bewitching charm. Around its waters, the accumulated rains and snows of centuries, rises to 2,000 feet the richly-covered rim of the caldera in which it lies. The Crater Lake is the site of an old mountain which was once high, sharp crested, and covered with glaciers. The mountain then subsided, its top and upper slopes sinking to the depths below. Volcanic activity followed, a small cone was built in the pit, and the volcano became quiescent again. Water filled the basin and left the cone standing as a lofty island. The temperature of the water is never above 39° F even in summer.

The next three National Parks are sandstone canyons. In Zion Canyon a deep cleft between multi-coloured sandstone cliffs is found. The road to it rises 791 feet in three miles, every turn giving a glorious view of the canyon. A footpath climbs from the road to the top of a curious natural bridge over the canyon. This bridge resembles a huge fireplace without a chimney.

During heavy rains wild cataracts leap from every pinnacle of the Bryce Canyon. Reflections and changes of light make a kaleidoscope of this canyon. Direct sun-rays colour the sandstone orange, gold and yellow, while at sunset shadows deepen it to pink, red and purple.

The last and greatest canyon of the three is the Grand Canyon of Colorado. It is the largest and deepest canyon in the world. Seen from the edge above, the Colorado River is like a tiny silver thread a mile below. At the top the canyon is 8 to 12 miles wide. From the rim to the river's brink the walls descend in a succession of cliffs and terraces

like a giant's staircase, each step several hundred feet above the next. The barren rocks of buff, dull red, and green have been carved into a bewildering variety of shapes and forms—buttes and pinnacles, alcoves and oriental temples crowned by battlements. The Colorado River contains many rapids, in some of which the current runs at over 25 miles an hour.

The Yellowstone National Park, the largest and first Park to be set aside, best illustrates the need for animal preservation. It lies on the Continental Divide in the basins of the Columbia and Missouri rivers of Wyoming, and has an area larger than Devonshire. The central plateau averages 8,000 feet in altitude and is girt about with mountains that look down upon it from summits rising 2,000 to 4,000 feet higher. The plateau was built by the pouring of thousands of feet of lava and ash into the basin. Then a glacial cap was spread over the plateau. In no place are the evidences of frost and fire so clearly seen as in Yellowstone Park. The plateau mass has been cut by deep gorges, and sends forth hot water in geysers and hot springs which number more than 3,000. The gleam of white spring-deposits shines against the sombre green of the coniferous forests, and all the colours ever seen by the human eye look up at one from some of the boiling pools. But it is for buffalo preservation that the Park was mainly set aside.

A century ago the buffalo lived peacefully on the prairies. Almost the entire Trans-Mississippi country was one vast buffalo pasture. It became apparent that the land could not be given over to millions of bison, and so an era of slaughter was begun. From 1820-80 the plains were strewn with their whitening bones. Yet herds still existed, to the number of 35,000 animals. The buffalo had provided the early colonists with food and clothing, and the destruction of the herds was a shameful blot on the ethics of civilised mankind. Buffalo-killing became a business of first magnitude. Urged on by the white man's greed, the Indians, mounted upon their trained ponies, entered upon a carnival of slaughter. Thousands of land-seekers pressed further into the continent until the buffalo were divided into two herds by the U.P. Railway. Of the Southern herd finally only a few remained. After the buffalo had been so savagely slaughtered, to prevent their extinction a party of men went out to the prairies and rounded up a dozen or so survivors which were all that remained by this time. When these had multiplied they were given reservations in Banff, Wainwright and Yellowstone National Parks and have since multiplied very successfully.

WARREN (VI).

MOROCCO.

Morocco is a land of contrasts, with its brilliant, hot, sunny days, and chilly, inky-black nights; and brown-skinned, curly-headed Negroes in clothes of sacking, mixed with fierce-looking Moors in spotless white robes, which by some means they manage to keep clean in even the most filthy and refuse-strewn streets. This contrast is continued in the buildings. There are the dazzling white ferro-concrete structures which the French authorities are erecting, standing side by side with the filthy cracked mud and wood hovels in which the bulk of the native population live.

Morocco, which was originally a Moorish Sultanate, has an area of 231,000 square miles, and a native population of 5,400,000. It was conquered by the Moors when they were driven out of Spain by the combined Christian forces in the fifteenth century A.D. Prior to 1912, it existed as an independent State within French Algeria, but in that year the French authorities took control of the government, and now the Sultan is nothing more than a nominal figure-head, who lives sumptuously in an enormous palace on the outskirts of Rabat. The French are making comprehensive and rapid alterations in Morocco, which under Moorish rule progressed but little. Now such ports as Casablanca have finely-constructed harbours with electric derricks, and extensive customs and warehouse sheds. The European quarter of the town is modern in design, with white concrete buildings and wide, pleasant roads flanked with grass verges and palm trees. In fact, except for Negro porters and occasional Moors walking past with proud and stately carriage, it resembles any modern European town.

Although, up to the moment, the French have had only 26 years in which to carry out an enormous reconstruction programme in this vast land (about seven times as large as England), in places they have done very good work, yet in some ways it appears to be a little superficial. Immediately one leaves the modernised part of a town, Western civilisation becomes very remote, for the narrow streets have been completely untouched in the reconstruction programme, and are still bounded on either side by the low, dark, insanitary houses that were there one hundred years ago—houses, that is, whose external picturesqueness is only equalled by their internal squalor. Guide-books make much of “la nouvelle ville indigène” but at the moment very little of it seems to be apparent, and it is to be noted that it is on behalf of the greatly predominant coloured population that the French are presumably developing the country.

The administrative capital, and the seat of the chief residence of the Moorish Sultan is Rabat, about 50 miles by railway from Casablanca, the chief port.

But, in spite of all criticism, Morocco is still an absorbingly interesting country, and inquisitive holiday-makers may find hours of amusement and instruction by wandering through the native quarters and studying as unobtrusively as possible the customs of the people.

"East is East and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet."

On the contrary, Mr. Kipling, in Morocco they meet at every street corner.

BAKER (VI).

A SPRING AFTERNOON.

The butterflies are flying,
A warm wind is sighing
Round the flowers.
The little stream is leaping,
The young flowers are peeping
Among shady bowers.

The stream is flowing
But where it is going
Only the fishes know.
The squirrels have slept
In the trees where they crept
Before the snow.

The birds are singing
And food they are bringing
To the nest.
The sun is shining,
But slowly declining
To the West.

HELPS (IIA).

EVENTIDE.

The grey clouds above a breathless lake
Slowly move with the eventide,
And the wild ducks, homeward bound,
Rise above the trees around.

The owl begins mourning the day that is past
And quails the hearts of its prey.
The wild beasts come their thirst to slake,
Breaking the stillness of the lake.

The moon from her hidden lodging soars
And bathes the scene in her silvery light.
The birds their sleepy goodnight sing
To the bats upon the wing.

CUMMINS (IIB).

THE EVENING.

Now the sun in sinking,
And the night is drawing nigh.
The moon is slowly rising
To her full height in the sky.

The stars are twinkling brightly
Over the forest glade
And a little brown rabbit nimbly
Plays with his friends in the shade.

PACKHAM, D. W. (I).

CONCEALING COLORATION IN NATURE.

The problem of self-preservation in Nature is very urgent, and one with which all forms of animal life are concerned. There is no adaptation more widely distributed or more highly specialised than that which renders animals inconspicuous, often well-nigh invisible, in their natural surroundings.

Two essential steps towards inconspicuousness are those of colour resemblance and oblitative shading. The former depends on the principle of a colour agreement between an object and the background against which it is seen, while the latter depends on counter-lighting and shading which abolishes the appearance of roundness or relief due to light and shade. To these must be added the further important principle of disruptive coloration, i.e., a super-imposed pattern of contrasted colours and tones which serve effectively to break up the real form and replace it by an apparent but unreal form.

To effect colour resemblance animals tend to wear on their bodies the prevailing hues of their natural surroundings.

Some animals possess the ability of changing their colour according to their background. This is partly due to a temporary physiological adjustment brought about by the contraction or expansion of chromatophores, or colour-bearing bodies, in the skin.

The principle of oblitative shading depends upon the face that in nature the upper surface of animals, like that of other objects seen in the open, is more brightly illuminated than the under-parts. This renders them conspicuous. To counteract this the back is dark and the under-part is

light. Thus a fairly uniform colour is obtained, and the animal becomes scarcely visible.

There are exceptions to this method, shown very well in the skunk. This animal has a white back and dark underparts. It has no cause to fear its conspicuousness owing to its very powerful odoriferous glands, the scent from which other animals avoid.

Many fishes, especially those that swim actively in the surface waters of the sea, are protected by oblitative shading, e.g., tunny and mackerel. Such colour schemes are effective in animals when the animal concerned is viewed from the side. In fishes, however, the dark back and silver belly reduce visibility in other ways. The back will tend to harmonise with the deep colour of the sea when the fish is sought by an enemy from above, while from below the silver belly will bear the nearest approach to the bright framing background of the sky.

The function of disruptive coloration is to distract attention from the true form of the animal. Distributed over the body are irregular patches of contrasted colours and tones. The patterns themselves may be conspicuous enough, but they blend with, and often pass for, part of the environment.

For example, certain South American toads, themselves a dull green colour, wear a conspicuous yellow stripe along the middle of the back. This breaks up the form of the toad so that the eye of an enemy is presented with two half-toads and it is very unlikely that the brain behind the eye will join them together.

In some animals the process of disruptive colouring is carried even further, when the patterns appear to join together certain parts of the body, thus making the animal appear as an entirely different object.

The most difficult part of the body to camouflage is the eye. It is conspicuous on account of its roundness. This shape is often relieved by enclosing the eye in an irregular patch of dark pigment.

The process of concealing coloration borders very closely on that of bluff and deception, when the animal resembles some definite object in its environment.

ANDERSON (VI).

"I'VE GOT A LITTLE LIST —"

"Such people ought to be —" How many times have you heard that phrase? Perhaps you have yourself a "pet abomination": people with prams who take up a position at street corners three or four abreast; people who borrow something from you clean and return it thumb-

and soiled. Nothing, in my opinion, is more irritating than having to circumnavigate at full speed a stationary group of people, with the vision before your eyes of a guard's van speeding past the bottom of the station steps as you descend them.

No satisfactory settlement is reached by proceeding along the lines usually followed: by making pointed remarks aloud, or by muttering "such people, etc," or by writing long letters to the editor under such noms-de-plume as "Disgusted," "Long-suffering," or "Disillusioned."

These measures arouse the innate obstinacy of the person at whom they are aimed, and he will continue in his ways out of sheer perversity. In most cases, however, the offender is thoughtless, rather than selfish, and, in the category of persons with annoying habits, is more often than not unaware of the irritation caused.

Everybody does something while thinking. He "doodles," or "o-fills," and I have been informed on good authority that, when in a reverie, I am, in this way, the unwitting cause of excruciating pain to some people. Pause before you condemn such persons to a premature and violent death.

Politely, and at risk of losing your train, draw their attention to the fact that they are blocking the way. Return articles borrowed from them clean and, if necessary, point out the cleanness. For those that fiddle, a "Would you mind . . ." "Could you possibly . . ." or "Excuse me, but . . ." would, no doubt, secure a respite and in time, perhaps, a complete cessation of the irritation.

A word of warning is, however, necessary; before reforming other people's annoying habits, see that you are not on W. S. Gilbert's little list,

"Of society offenders who might well be underground,
And who never would be missed—who never would
be missed!
There's the pestilential nuisances who write for autographs—
All people who have flabby hands and irritating
laughs—
All children who are up in dates, and floor you with
'em flat—
All persons who in shaking hands, shake hands with
you like 'that'—
And all third persons who on spoiling tête-à-têtes
insist—
They'd none of 'em be missed—they'd none of 'em
be missed!"

COTSELL (VI).

Jim Maitland first met Sam Lennox in a saloon at the Western Australian town of Boulder. They sat at the same table and began chatting about their fortunes at prospecting. When Jim said that he was heading North on another journey the next day, Sam stated that he was doing the same, and suggested their joining forces. Jim did not altogether like Sam's looks, for he seemed very rough, but he accepted the offer for the sake of having a companion.

The next day a loaded wagon rumbled out of the town, into the desert and headed North. The two partners had stores and water, enough for three weeks, and after that time one of them would return for fresh supplies. It took them about six days to get to the hills in which they had planned to search, and in this time Jim Maitland had begun to find out how lazy and disagreeable Sam Lennox was. Jim did most of the cooking, partly for the sake of avoiding a dispute with Sam, and partly because he liked it.

One day when the two were working in a shallow trench which they had dug, Sam's pick struck the side of the trench and in the hole his pick had made he saw a gleam of yellow. He looked round furtively and, seeing Jim working, he swung his pick again and uncovered what turned out to be a small but rich pocket. He raked round the pile of gravel and found several small nuggets which he quickly hid, resuming his work. Then he gasped as he saw a huge nugget, and when Jim turned round he hurriedly tried to pocket it. Jim saw the movement and demanded what was in Sam's pocket. Realising that it was useless to pretend, Sam took it out and made feeble attempts at explanation. Jim cut him short and then helped to uncover the find. After this episode Sam grew more lazy and surly every day, until, when he tried to order Jim to return to Boulder for water, Jim refused.

Then Sam suddenly seemed very anxious to go, and Jim noticed a queer glint in his eyes. Early next morning when Sam was to start, Jim was up and stocking the wagon for the journey. Sam went into the tent, and took the small leather bag of nuggets. Then he murderously took the plug from the water-barrel and watched the remaining water drain into the sand. A noise roused him and he went outside into the rock-strewn area in which the tent was situated. To his horror he saw a cloud of dust and the tail-end of the wagon disappearing behind a shoulder of rock. On the smooth sand was written the words, "Have decided to go after all." He ran back to the tent and dug desperately at the dark patch where the water had drained. Overhead a vulture hovered, waiting

EMPSON (IVB).

"THE OLD VILLAGES OF ENGLAND ARE VANISHING —"

Peaceful streets with elderly ladies walking down them ; old shops kept by well-known residents of the village whose ancestors were there before them, selling the same articles ; near the village a meadow with a cool stream in it, gently bubbling and gurgling as it makes its way toward the sea ; the farmer's boy driving a herd of docile cows along the winding lanes ; in summer time the farmer riding about the fields in an effort to get in his hay before the rain comes to spoil it ; then, on Sunday, all the folk of the village dressed in their best clothes hastening to church in fear of annoying the vicar by being late ; once a year the bazaar opened by the vicar's wife—this is the life of an old country village. Slowly, slowly, the old inhabitants begin to die and, as most of the young people have moved to the towns, there are only a few people left to carry on the traditions. After a few more years some of the old houses have been demolished to make room for new-fangled modern ones. The few remaining villagers look doubtful. Who is to inhabit these new dwellings ? Like a flash come the hordes of people from towns eager to escape the bustle of town life. The old inhabitants turn with cries of "Foreigners." What was the peaceful village is now a turmoil of road traffic—omnibuses, cars, bicycles, sporting motor-cycles, all clashing blindly along with one object—speed ! Shops which were once lighted by oil-lamps are ablaze with electric light, and outside them neon lights glow in an effort to attract the attention of passers-by. Where once there was a meadow there is now an estate of modern sun-trap houses, inhabited by the people who have come to escape from bustle. New arterial roads with concrete surfaces have replaced the winding lanes along which herds of cows used to be driven. As there are no cows here now, all the milk comes from a village which has not yet heard the trumpet-call of progress.

Almost the only building which is unaltered is the church, but it now has a very meagre congregation. The poor attendance is explained by a long queue of eager people whistling and singing the modern music as they wait for admission outside the grand new cinema.

Instead of the annual bazaar there is a huge fair stationed in a field nearby, and it contains a number of amusements, most of them newly-invented and many of them providing the thrill of speed—speed—speed !

Truly, our old villages are disappearing rapidly and the question is facing us : When they are gone, what next ?

WATLING (IVB).

GRAN'FER PLAYS AT CRICKET.

I'm eighty-eight this very date,
 But I be nimble still,
 For I can plough an acre field,
 And I be never ill.

One day my grandson Jonathan,
 Says to me, larky like,
 "Gran'fer, we're having cricket-match,
 Down near the old turnpike.

"I thought perhaps that you would come,
 And be the first to bat."
 "Whoi yes," I says, "right wilfully,
 I like a game like that."

So soon I 'obbles down the pitch
 With cheers from all the lads,
 And then I gets young Billy Brown
 To fasten on the pads.

The bowler sent the ball down fast,
 Oh ! who would play at cricket ?
 I takes a blind swipe at the thing,
 But I hits me middle wicket.

"Give Gran'fer just another chance,"
 Shouts out young Dicky Wren,
 "Aye, aye," the folks they all agree,
 "Let him go in again."

So once again I takes me place,
 Upon the well-trod patch,
 And up the bowler send the ball—
 And I hits a fluky catch.

"You're out now, Gran'fer, sure enough,"
 Goes up a mighty shout.
 "Howzat, Gran'fer, the second time ?
 You're out there's not a doubt."

I gives young Jones a piercing glance
 (I hates the likes of he)
 And as they wouldn't stop their noise,
 I 'obbles off to tea.

WARE (IIA).

MORNING.

Five o'clock a.m. ! How many city folk are up and about at that time ? Perhaps a few—bakers, or milkmen, or maybe a fruiterer off to the nearest market to buy when prices are lowest. In the country, where the vast majority of the dwellers are farm hands, the day's work begins at that hour. There are cows to be milked for the village milk supply ; horses have to be fed, groomed, and harnessed ; ducks are to be driven to the pond, and all the early morning farmyard duties are to be executed.

Two hours have passed. It is now seven o'clock, and London's teeming thousands are just awakening to stretch out a sleepy hand to turn off the alarm. Annoyance is the first feeling of everyone as the clock's discordant clangour strikes the ear to rouse one from profound sleep. By this time our country cousins are stopping work for a half-hour to snatch a hasty breakfast.

As the hand of the clock relentlessly continues its circular course the streets are filled with noisy, shouting children pursuing their way to school. The milkman has finished his first round and is trudging back to his dairy to load up, after a brief pause, for the second round. The trains become crowded with a bustling load of office workers ; office boys, forgetting courtesy, jostle and push in order to be early for work, and so escape the rebuke for lateness which awaited them yesterday. Neat and trim typists take out knitting or books to relieve the monotony of a day-after-day journey, while immaculately dressed men read the news of stocks and shares or discuss them with a neighbour.

By ten o'clock London's day has begun in earnest. The huge emporiums become crowded with shoppers. In the country work continues steadily until eleven o'clock, when the farm hand has a half-hour rest.

The end of the morning in the city is signalled by the wailing of many sirens. The city worker adjourns to his favourite restaurant and enjoys the meal that he has been visualising for the last three-quarters of an hour. To the labourer the sun's position indicates that now is the time to water his horses and to have his lunch.

CUDMORE (VB).

FLYING AND GLIDING.

How often on a summer afternoon, with the sun shining from a blue sky, have you been lying on the green, fresh grass, watching with envy crows or some other birds gracefully gliding to the earth? Seagulls swooping over the sea call up the same envious admiration. This admiration caused man to try to imitate birds in flight.

Nowadays we have aeroplanes able to fly at enormous speeds over long stretches of the earth's surface.

Other 'planes are so large that passengers hardly know they are in one. All these marvellous machines show what has been done since the days when man envied the birds, but the real thrill of flying has been lost, and can be found only in gliders which, in the same way as crows and other birds, rely on the wind currents for flight. The glider, with no engine to propel it, depends entirely on the pilot's skill in finding the uplifting movements of the air.

Many attempts have been made by gliding enthusiasts to build a "bicycle glider" which could take off from the flat. This, I feel sure, can be done if only the pilot of such a machine has a suitable head wind to lift him from the ground. We can imagine boys later in this century gliding to school and thus solving a great road problem.

It may sound very unlikely that beings as heavy as we are can ever fly with wings, but it must be remembered that some of the birds of this world are of great weight. The pelican weighs approximately eight stones, and yet can fly quite gracefully. We find that men have tried fitting wings to their arms and gliding from aeroplanes. They have only succeeded in flying to the ground; but with a larger wingspan it should be possible to fly in the same way as birds.

The few men who have experimented in flying with wings are the only men who have truly experienced that thrill, the search for which was the origin of flying. There is a natural instinct in most people's hearts to reach a height above this world and look down upon the country they know so well. All boys love climbing trees and many men find great pleasure in climbing mountains. All these pastimes point towards the love to be away from this world, above its noise and bustle, and to float in peace in a kind of new existence nearer that of eternity.

BATEMAN (VB).

FOOTBALL.

CHRISTMAS TERM, 1937.

The first eleven had rather an unsuccessful season. They played thirteen matches but only managed to win one of them. Another was drawn. The match which was won was the final one, against the Old Paludians. This was a very interesting game in which our team definitely found their true form. In all the other games we were up against teams superior in combined playing, and we should probably have done better if we had not relied so much on individual efforts.

Results :	v. Wycombe	A.	..	L.	2—7
	v. Uxbridge	H.	..	L.	0—6
	v. Maidenhead	A.	..	D.	2—2
	v. Wycombe	H.	..	L.	0—7
	v. Old Pals	H.	..	L.	2—3
	v. Amersham	A.	..	L.	0—6
	v. Egham	H.	..	L.	1—7
	v. Maidenhead	H.	..	L.	2—7
	v. Ashford	H.	..	L.	1—3
	v. Amersham	H.	..	L.	5—6
	v. Egham	A.	..	L.	1—4
	v. Uxbridge	A.	..	L.	1—5
	v. Old Pals	H.	..	W.	6—5

Colours were awarded to McGillivray, Lightfoot, Pardy and May.

J.A.

HOCKEY.

SPRING TERM, 1938.

1ST XI.

The first eleven played six matches, three away and three at home. They lost four games and beat Maidenhead twice.

Results :	v. Bracknell	A.	..	L.	2—6
	v. Ashford	H.	..	L.	0—4
	v. Maidenhead	H.	..	W.	2—0
	v. Ashford	A.	..	L.	0—7
	v. Bracknell	H.	..	L.	1—3
	v. Maidenhead	A.	..	W.	2—0

Colours were awarded to the following : Reeves, Lightfoot, McGillivray, Thompson, Dyer and Pardy.

2ND XI.

The second eleven played four matches, losing three and drawing one.

Results :	v. Ashford	H.	..	L.	1—4
	v. Ashford	A.	..	L.	0—7
	v. Maidenhead	H.	..	L.	0—1
	v. Maidenhead	A.	..	D.	4—4

J.A.

HOUSE NOTES.

GRAY HOUSE.

AUTUMN, 1937.

Officials : *Captain*—H. Lightfoot.

Vice-Captain—J. May.

Secretary—J. Hucker.

Committee—G. N. C. Fuller, R. V. Pardy, R. Reeves.

Football.—The seniors played extremely well, finishing with a lead of five points over their nearest rivals. Both intermediates and juniors played well, each gaining second place.

Results :

Seniors.	v. Herschel	W.	5—1	W.	2—0
	v. Hampden	W.	3—1	W.	9—0
	v. Milton	W.	4—2	D.	2—2
Intermediates.	v. Herschel	W.	3—0	W.	5—0
	v. Hampden	L.	0—1	L.	0—1
	v. Milton	W.	1—0	D.	1—1
Juniors.	v. Herschel	W.	3—2	W.	3—2
	v. Hampden	L.	0—8	L.	0—4
	v. Milton	L.	1—3	W.	1—0

The final positions were :—

Seniors	1st.	11 points.
Intermediates	2nd	7 points.
Juniors	2nd	6 points.

The House Supper.

One of the highlights of the term was our House Supper. There were several guests, including the Headmaster, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Wilson. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. and Mrs. Marsham for their hard work in making the supper such a success. The usual toasts were given, the one for the King being proposed by Lowe, the youngest boy in the house. A variety show followed, and the evening closed at 10 p.m.

There were two leavers, May and Hedge, at the end of this term.

R.V.P.

SPRING, 1938.

Officials : *Captain*—H. Lightfoot.

Vice-Captain—R. V. Pardy.

Secretary—J. Hucker.

Committee—G. N. C. Fuller, R. Reeves, J. Warr.

Hockey.—The seniors again played well, finishing first. The intermediates were second and the juniors third.

Results :—

Seniors.	v. Herschel	W.	1—0	D.	4—4
	v. Hampden	W.	3—1	W.	4—0
	v. Milton	W.	2—1	W.	2—1
Intermediates	v. Herschel	W.	3—1	W.	3—1
	v. Hampden	W.	4—0	W.	2—0
	v. Milton	L.	0—2	L.	0—5
Juniors	v. Herschel	W.	1—0	D.	1—1
	v. Hampden	L.	0—2	L.	0—2
	v. Milton	L.	1—2	L.	0—2

Final positions for hockey :—

Seniors	1st	11 points.
Intermediates	2nd	8 points.
Juniors	3rd	3 points.

Cross-country.

Gray Class II team ran well and came second.

Class III team were, unfortunately, last, but we won the Class I event by one point.

Hancock ran well in Class II, coming second.

Butler, in Class III, came fifth.

In Class I, Hall was first.

The Sports.

We were unfortunate in the sports, coming last despite the fact that we won both the Cross-country and the House Hundred.

We were sorry to say good-bye to both Lightfoot and Hall at the end of this term. Lightfoot was one of the best House Captains we have had.

R.V.P.

HAMPDEN HOUSE.

AUTUMN TERM, 1937.

Captain—Anderson, J.

Vice-Capt.—Russell, F.

Secretary—Weller, K. D.

Committee—Leaver, Foster.

The standard of work was consistent throughout the term, all sections of the house being third. The games were satisfactory, since the Juniors were top, with only one defeat, and the Seniors and Intermediates third.

Results (Football).	P.	W.	D.	L.
Seniors	6	1	2	3
Intermediates ..	6	2	1	2
Juniors	6	5	0	1

SPRING TERM, 1938.

Foster having left, Bleines was elected to the Committee. The standard of work was little changed, the Seniors finishing first, the Intermediates first, and the Juniors third.

Hockey.—As in football, the Juniors proved superior to the other sections, gaining first place. The Intermediates were third, and the Seniors tied third.

Results.	P.	W.	D.	L.
Seniors	6	0	2	4
Intermediates ..	6	0	3	3
Juniors	6	5	1	0

Sports.

This year our boys did very well, especially Class III. At the end of the events (including cross-country) the house had scored 63 points, which made us equal with Milton for second place.

K.D.W.

HERSCHEL HOUSE.

AUTUMN TERM, 1937.

Officials: *Capt.*—McGillivray, W. W.
Vice-Capt.—Rosenbrock, H. H.
Secretary—Baker, A. L.
Committee—Warren, R.C. and Thompson, D.

Football.—This was an unsuccessful season for both the Seniors and Intermediates, who were placed fourth. The Juniors, however, were successful in gaining first place.

Seniors	v. Gray	Lost 1—5	Lost 0—2
	v. Hampden	Drew 0—0	Drew 1—1
	v. Milton	Lost 1—2	Drew 2—2
	Position 4th—3 points.		
Intermediates	v. Gray	Lost 0—3	Lost 0—5
	v. Hampden	Drew 1—1	Drew 1—1
	v. Milton	Lost 0—3	Lost 1—6
	Position, 4th—2 points.		
Juniors	v. Gray	Lost 2—3	Lost 2—3
	v. Hampden	Won 3—0	Drew 1—1
	v. Milton	Won 2—1	Drew 1—1
	Position, 1st—6 points.		

Leavers this term were Thomas, Renacre and Slade. The House was placed first for work. On the total of all points, the House was placed second.

SPRING TERM, 1938.

The officials remained the same.

Hockey.—Our seniors were the most successful team this term, being placed second. The intermediates and juniors were both rather unfortunate, being placed fourth.

Seniors	v. Gray	Drew 4—4	Lost 0—1
	v. Hampden	Won 2—1	Won 6—1
	v. Milton	Won 6—0	Won 4—1
	Position, 2nd—9 points.		
Intermediates	v. Gray	Lost 1—3	Lost 1—3
	v. Hampden	Lost 0—5	Drew 0—0
	v. Milton	Drew 1—1	Won 3—1
	Position, 4th—4 points.		
Juniors	v. Gray	Lost 0—1	Drew 1—1
	v. Hampden	Lost 0—1	Lost 1—3
	v. Milton	Lost 0—1	Drew 1—1
	Position, 4th—2 points.		

The Annual House Supper which took place this term was, as usual, a great success. The outstanding feature was a very good play, in which McGillivray, Warren, Shanley, Hall and Thadwald took part.

Cross-country.

Class I: Here Herschel House were placed fourth, owing to the bad packing of the team. Bateman was third and McGillivray fourth.

Class II: Herschel were third, the first man home being Morrison, who was tenth.

Class III: Herschel came first, Day being second.

Sports.

Herschel won the Inter-House Championship with 73 points. Of these, McGillivray contributed 17, Thadwald 13, and Day 9.

McGillivray won the individual championship with 17 points.

Thompson left at the end of the term.

A.L.B.

MILTON HOUSE.

AUTUMN TERM, 1937.

Officials : *Captain*—Dyer, W.
Vice-Captain—Goodall, W.
Secretary—Alexandra, G. P.
Committee—Blench, R. and Palmer, R.

Football.

The Seniors and Intermediates played well this season, coming second and first respectively. The Juniors, placed fourth, did not do so well.

Results :—

Seniors	v. Herschel	W. 2—1	D. 2—2
	v. Hampden	W. 3—0	L. 0—1
	v. Gray	L. 2—4	D. 2—2
Points, 6. Position, 2nd.			
Intermediates	v. Herschel	W. 3—0	W. 6—1
	v. Hampden	W. 3—0	W. 4—1
	v. Gray	L. 0—1	D. 1—1
Points, 9. Position, 1st.			
Juniors	v. Herschel	L. 2—1	D. 1—1
	v. Hampden	L. 0—3	L. 0—6
	v. Gray	W. 3—1	L. 0—1
Points, 3. Position, 4th.			

For work, the combined House tied second with fourteen points. House colours were awarded for football to Dyer, Palmer and Giles. Goodall and Blench were the only leavers this term.

SPRING TERM, 1938.

Officials : *Captain*—Dyer, W.
Vice-Captain—Palmer, H.
Secretary—Alexandra, G. P.
Committee—Minchin, D. and Giles, R.

Hockey.

The Seniors were not so successful this term, tying for third place. The Intermediates, however, did well, coming first again. The Juniors improved on last term's position by coming second.

Results :—

Seniors	v. Herschel	L. 0—6	L. 1—4
	v. Hampden	D. 3—3	D. 2—2
	v. Gray	L. 1—2	L. 1—2
Points, 2. Position, tied 3rd.			
Intermediates	v. Herschel	W. 5—0	D. 0—0
	v. Hampden	W. 3—2	D. 1—1
	v. Gray	W. 2—0	W. 5—0
Points, 10. Position, 1st.			

Juniors	v. Herschel	W. 1—0	D. 1—1
	v. Hampden	D. 1—1	L. 0—5
	v. Gray	W. 2—1	W. 2—0

Points, 8. Position, 2nd.

House Hockey Colours were awarded to Dyer, Palmer, Alexandra and Minchin. The annual House Supper was held on Friday, March 18th. Milton was very successful in the cross-country races, held this term. The positions were :

Class I,	2nd
Class II,	1st
Class III,	2nd

giving the combined House a position of second.

In the Sports the House gained second place with an aggregate of sixty-three points.

Giles left at the end of the term.

G.P.A.

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